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FRANK HARPER

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Governor—James M. Cox.

Lieut. Governor—Earl D. Bloom.

Secretary of State—William D. Fulton.

Treas. of State—Chester E. Bryan.

Attorney General—Joseph McGhee.

Judges of Supreme Court—Oscar W. Newman, Phil M. Crow.

Judge Court of Appeals—Robert L. Adair.

Congressman—Wm. A. Ashbrook.

State Senator—Carl V. Beebe.

Representative—John H. Bone.

Clerk of Courts—Walter C. Burris.

Sheriff—Walter D. Mosholder.

Auditor—A. D. Rinehart.

County Commissioners—George W. Hays, John Rice, George M. Shaffer.

Treasurer—Clifton G. Hunt.

Recorder—Robert Cochran.

Surveyor—Walter S. Anderson.

Prosecuting Attorney—Bert O. Evans.

Coroner—(No nomination).

IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION

The report made by the directors

and managers of the eastern railroads

after a conference with Mr. McAdoo,

is the most encouraging piece of

transportation news that this country

has had for years.

They announce that the labor short-

age has been met, that the railroad

employees are now working contentedly

and with unprecedented efficiency,

that motive power and rolling stock

have increased to a gratifying degree,

that including the army traffic the

roads are hauling 25 per cent more

passengers than they ever hauled be-

fore, that they are able at last to

cope with the tremendous freight

burden imposed by the war, that they

have made adequate preparations for

the winter and are not afraid of a

repetition of last winter's traffic block-

ade.

So far as the railroads are concerned,

they say, there is no danger of a

fuel shortage. That depends on the

mines. The roads are in position to

take care of any business they may

be called upon to handle.

This report, it should be noted, is

made not by political officials or prop-

agandists interested in winning praise

for government operation. It is made

by practical and responsible railroad

men, upon whom devolves the fulfill-

ment of the promises they make. The

situation they reveal is a triumph,

just the same, for federal control, and

no less a triumph for the railroad or-

ganizations through whose loyalty

and ability these fine results have

been attained.

ANOTHER NOTABLE LAUNCHING

One of the vessels launched on

Labor Day was the "Newburgh," a

9,000-ton ship which takes its name

from the city where it was built.

Newburgh is located on the Hudson

river, about 60 miles from the ocean.

In the early days of our national his-

tory Washington made his headquar-

ters there. A large hand-forged

chain stretched across the river from

West Point, about ten miles south of

Newburgh, to the rocky bluffs on the

other side, protected the city from

the British navy.

The bay at Newburgh is large

enough and deep enough to float a

good-sized fleet of our biggest naval

vessels. Every month from now on

a 9,000-ton ship will follow the New-

burgh 60 miles down to the sea and in-

to the war against Germany. Today

no chain across the Hudson is needed

to protect the city and its shipyards

from the enemy. This "inland" ship-

building plant will add to Germany's

defeat by every ton of shipping con-

structed, and will show up more

clearly than ever the helplessness

and hopelessness of Germany's policy

of sea frightfulness.

"IMPLACABLE"

Marshal Foch, like all really great

men, is a man of few words. Because

he says so little, his words carry all

the more weight. There is a volume

of meaning in his message to the Par-

is Municipal council, in reply to its

congratulations for the allied victor-

ies:

"The German rush which menaced

Paris and Amiens has been broken.

We will continue to pursue the en-

emy implacably."

That is all. The Hun invasion has

been stopped. The Huns are being

driven back at last. They will be

pursued "implacably."

That is precisely the right word.

It means inexorably, relentlessly, but

is stronger than either of those terms.

It might well be accepted as the mot-

to of the allies henceforth, indicating

the stern duty they owe to themselves

and mankind.

COMPULSORY ENGLISH

American communities, says Magis-

trate Cobb of New York City, make it

too easy for foreigners to get along in

this country without learning Eng-

lish. There are too many notices

translated for them into their native

languages, too many newspapers

printed for them, too many interpre-

ters ready to help them, and there is

too much legal tolerance of their fail-

ure to Americanize their speech.

In no other country, he says, is ig-

norance of the language so tolerated.

In European countries generally, a

residence of two years is supposed to

equip an alien to speak the language

in court and elsewhere. In London,

with its great foreign population, the

police courts have no interpreters as

we have in our cities.

The magistrate suggests that there

ought to be an amendment to the im-

migration laws making a foreign resi-

dent subject to deportation unless he

acquires a speaking knowledge of the

English language within five years.

Possibly that would be a little too

drastic. But surely it would be ju-

stifiable to refuse naturalization pa-

pers to any alien who has not taken

the trouble to learn the rudiments of

the language, and to set some time

limit on the period of tolerance for all

aliens who neglect alike to learn Eng-

lish and seek American citizenship.

If, in the past, Americans them-

selves have been much to blame for

the slowness of aliens to Americanize

their speech, their thinking and their

manner of life, that is true no longer.

There is now, and will be hereafter,

little excuse for the alien who per-

sists in the most obvious and conclu-

sive evidence of alienism—the exclu-

sive use of a foreign language.

AMERICA'S CHILDREN

George Bernard Shaw has some

cutting things to say about America's

donations to children in far coun-

tries. They were called forth by an

appeal to Americans for shoes and

stockings for Dublin children. As a

native of Dublin, Mr. Shaw feels ju-

stified in jumping on that city first. He

says Dublin is perfectly able to feed

and clothe her own children if she

chooses. Whereupon he goes on to

remind America of her sins to her

own children:

"Baby killing is an international

crime. The English kill their babies

15 times as fast as the war kills men.

The Germans are worse. The Italians

are worse again. The Russians are

perhaps worst of all. I don't know

exactly where the Americans come in.

"I am not forgetting the poor little

slaves in the cotton mills of Carolina

on whose behalf I am prepared to so-

licit, not shoes and socks, but fire

from heaven; but the moral is that if

America wants to rescue children

from poverty and slavery she had bet-

ter look at home, and not supply an-

other superfluous demonstration of

the fact that the eyes of a fool are in

the ends of the earth."

This is sharp speech. But is it not

justified? Is it not rather hypocrit-

ical to give to children abroad with

the right hand while with the left we

drive our own children into semi-

starvation which is worse than death

because it unites for life without re-

leasing from life's obligations?

Giving to children in the war-torn

districts seems not only right but ne-

cessary at the present time. But it

is no reason for neglecting our own.

The injunction to "let not the left

hand know what the right hand do-

eth" was not meant to give one hand

an excuse for doing things of which

either should be ashamed.

UNSCIENTIFIC EATING

The superintendent of a sanitarium

of national fame recently told a con-

vention of insurance men that the

most productive sources of disease

are liquor, tobacco, tea, coffee and

meat. He derived much satisfaction

—which most persons will share with

him—from the rapid elimination of

alcohol as a beverage. Tobacco, he

predicted, will likewise go in 25 or

30 years. For meat, the speaker had

no more respect than for alcohol and

nicotine. It causes cancer, he said,

and many other diseases. Eventually,

he dared to hope, the race will learn

to get along without it, and also

without the insidious beverages that

we now consider indispensable at the

table.

All this sounds most unreasonable,

though perhaps a bit over-optimistic.

We are willing enough to believe that

all these things are not good for us.

The conclusion of the dietitians ad-

dress, however, leaves us somewhat

puzzled. After arraigning our grossly

unscientific eating and drinking, he

adverted to the young men in the

army training camps, and spoke of

the marvelous improvement in health

they showed after a few months of

their new regime.

Those boys have improved, almost

without exception, as any observer

can testify. And those boys have al-

so, almost without exception, been

eating more meat, smoking more to-

bacco and drinking more coffee and

tea than they ever did before in their

lives.

May we not conclude that there

must be factors involved that are

more important than indulgence in,

or abstention from, any particular

article of food or drink?

THE COMPETENT CRIPPLES

Toronto is full of cripples. But To-

ronto is not full of gloom. Quite the

contrary, Toronto is full of cheerful,

competent men who are learning to

do quite as much work as they did be-

fore the war, often more highly skill-

ed and better paid than previously,

and who take their share of the

world's work and the world's play

and the common things of life as they

always did.

This is the glory of Canada's re-

habilitation work. There is no gloom.

At the Canadian National exhibi-

tion this year by far the chief interest

was in the display of trades open to

returned soldiers. Men who had lost

legs were learning to work linotypes

and silver-plating machines and weav-

ing looms. The man with an arm

gone was a most persuasive real es-

tate agent. Blinded men were at work

at all sorts of marvelous trades re-

quiring expert craftsmanship. The

embroidery executed by convales-

cents might have looked touching had

it been clumsy, but it was so beauti-

fully done that amusement over the

fact of a six-footer sitting up in bed

embroidering a sofa cushion gave

way to admiration at the product of

his artistic skill.

The lesson for America is in the

emotional attitude of the people to

ward their wounded men. These sol-

diers don't want sentimental hero-

worship. They certainly do not want

tears. What they want is first, a good

job within their abilities, and second,

an utter ignoring of their disabilities.

They don't want to feel set apart

from the world. They want to be

considered as ordinary human beings

like the rest.

And everyone living has some dis-

ability, some crippling of soul or

body. These lads may have lost an

arm, an eye, a leg, a voice—what

matter? One look into the eyes of

those who have fought and suffered

proves that, now and forever, their

souls are whole.

WILL HELP CHRISTEN

SHIP WHICH IS NAMED

FOR THEIR OWN CITY